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100-year flood event	<p>The flood having a 1.0% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. A structure located within a special flood hazard area shown on a National Flood Insurance Program map has a 26% chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30 year mortgage.</p> <p>(Federal Emergency Management Agency, http://www.fema.gov/, accessed June 2009).</p>
200-year floodplain	<p>An area that has a 1 in 200 chance of flooding in any given year, based on hydrological modeling and other engineering criteria accepted by the Department of Water Resources.</p> <p>Government Code Section 65300.2(a)</p>
200-year flood event	<p>A flood event with a 1-in-200 (0.5%) chance of occurring in any given year.</p>
500-year floodplain	<p>An area that has a 1 in 500 (0.2%) chance of flooding in any given year.</p>
anadromous	<p>Refers to fish that, while born in fresh water, live in the ocean mostly and breed in fresh water.</p>
beneficiary	<p>Partners, interested parties and the general public who receive benefit from a flood management project. The type of benefit may be direct (e.g. property damage reduction) or indirect (e.g. economic losses outside a flood event).</p>
bypass, flood	<p>An engineered wide and shallow channel or confined floodplain, usually flanked by levees, that receives flood waters to reduce the amount of flow in a river or stream.</p>
Central Valley Flood Protection (CVFP) Board	<p>The CVFP Board (formerly The Reclamation Board) was created by the California Legislature in 1911 to carry out a comprehensive flood control plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. The Board has jurisdiction throughout the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley, which is synonymous with the drainage basins of the Central Valley and includes the Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District.</p>
Central Valley Flood Management Planning Program	<p>The CVFMP is one program within FloodSAFE California, a multi-year initiative led and managed by the California Department of Water Resources. Primary products of the CVFMP Program are the State Plan of Flood Control Descriptive Document, the Flood Control System Status Report, and the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP).</p>



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(CVFMP)

Central Valley Flood Protection Plan	The CVFPP is a State plan that will describe the challenges, opportunities, and a vision for improving integrated flood management in the Central Valley. The CVFPP will document the current and future risks associated with flooding and recommend improvements to the State-federal flood protection system to reduce the occurrence of major flooding and the consequence of flood damage that could result. The plan will be submitted to the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) by January 1, 2012, for adoption by the following July, and will be updated every five years.
conveyance capacity	The maximum rate of flowing water, usually expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs), that a river, canal, or bypass can receive without exceeding a threshold value such as a relatively safe water level against a levee.
CVFMP Forum	Valley-wide or regional conference-style public meetings with presentations, workshops, panel discussions, and information booths. These forums are the primary venue for engaging a wide array of interests in discussing draft plan content and gauging agreement, and fostering information-sharing about regional and system-wide flood management challenges and potential solutions. Related FloodSAFE projects and programs will also use CVFMP Forums to engage interested parties efficiently.
CVFPP Work Group	Place-based (e.g. regional) and subject-based (e.g. topic) work groups chartered to develop content and content recommendations for the CVFPP. Work groups assist the development team in developing plan content and producing milestone documents. Work groups are a critical element for developing a CVFPP that includes and accurately reflects the State, federal, tribal, local, regional perspectives, and subject-matter expertise necessary to achieve broad public support.
design discharge	A rate of flowing water measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) and the surface profile of the associated water level for which a flood management project was designed.
developed area	An area of a community that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A primarily urbanized, built-up area that is a minimum of 20 contiguous acres, has basic urban infrastructure, including roads, utilities, communications, and public facilities, to sustain

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industrial, residential, and commercial activities, and

1. Within which 75 percent or more of the parcels, tracts, or lots contain commercial, industrial, or residential structures or uses; or
2. Is a single parcel, tract, or lot in which 75 percent of the area contains existing commercial or industrial structures or uses; or
3. Is a subdivision developed at a density of at least two residential structures per acre within which 75 percent or more of the lots contain existing residential structures at the time the designation is adopted.
 - A. Undeveloped parcels, tracts, or lots, the combination of which is less than 20 acres and contiguous on at least 3 sides to areas meeting the criteria of paragraph (a) at the time the designation is adopted.
 - B. A subdivision that is a minimum of 20 contiguous acres that has obtained all necessary government approvals, provided that the actual “start of construction” of structures has occurred on at least 10 percent of the lots or remaining lots of a subdivision or 10 percent of the maximum building coverage or remaining building coverage allowed for a single lot subdivision at the time the designation is adopted and construction of structures is underway. Residential subdivisions must meet the density criteria in paragraph (a)(3). (Section 59.1 of Title 44 of the Code of Federal regulations)

Government Code Section 65007 (c)

ecosystem An ecosystem is a natural unit consisting of all the plants, animals and micro-organisms (biological components) in an area functioning together with all of the physical processes of the environment. The biotic and physical components in an ecosystem are interdependent, frequently with complex feedback loops. The physical components that sustain the biota of an ecosystem include but may not be limited to the soil or substrate, topographic relief and aspect, the atmosphere, weather and climate, hydrology, geomorphic processes, the nutrient regime, and the salinity regime.

ecosystem rehabilitation A practice where an ecosystem, that has been degraded or disturbed by a specific human action, is changed to an improved state that is not



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necessarily the pre-action "natural" state but is defined by providing the basic hydrogeomorphic and ecological processes that support a functioning ecosystem.

ecosystem restoration A practice where an ecosystem, that has been degraded or disturbed by a specific human action, is returned to its pre-action "natural" state, as defined by its pre-action hydrogeomorphic and ecological processes.

ecosystem services Ecosystem services emanate from a functioning ecosystem and are the beneficial outcomes for the natural environment or for people that result from ecosystem functions. Some examples of ecosystem services are support of the food chain, harvesting of animals or plants, clean water, or scenic views. In order for an ecosystem to provide services to humans, some interaction with, or at least some appreciation by, humans is required.

DFG, California Wildlife Action Plan, 2004

encroachment The installation of any tower, pole, pipe, fence, building, structure, object, or improvement of any kind or character that is placed in, on, under, or over any portion of the State Water Resources Development System or other use of the department's right-of-way, including the alteration of the ground surface elevation by more than one foot, or the planting of trees, vines, or other vegetation on the department's right-of-way that may pose a threat to the physical integrity of any facility of the State Water Resources Development System or that could interfere with the department's rights with regard to access, inspection, repair, or the operation and maintenance of any State Water Resources Development System facility.

California Water Code Section 12899(b)

environmental stewardship A commitment to responsibly manage and protect natural resources (water, air, land, plants and animals), and ecosystems in a functional and sustainable manner that ensures they are available for future generations.

California Department of Water Resources Policy Paper:
Environmental Stewardship
DRAFT 2000-03-25

essential public facilities Include, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities.

Government Code Section 65302



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federal flood standard	<p>The 100-year flood or 1 percent annual chance flood.</p> <p>Federal Insurance Administration (FIA)</p>
FloodSAFE California	<p>DWR's multi-faceted initiative launched in 2006 to improve public safety through integrated flood management and reduce potential flood damages in the state's highest risk areas. Although led at the state level and initially funded by proposition 1E and 84 bond money, FloodSAFE implementation relies on the cooperation and assistance of federal partners, Tribal entities, local sponsors and other stakeholders. The FloodSAFE vision is a sustainable integrated flood management and emergency response system throughout California that improves public safety, protects and enhances environmental and cultural resources, and supports economic growth by reducing the probability of destructive floods, promoting beneficial floodplain processes, and lowering the damages caused by flooding.</p> <p>DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008.</p>
flood basin	<p>A bowl-shaped, natural landform that historically or presently receives and retains floodwaters, or an engineered floodwater detention basin, excavated below grade or surrounded by levees.</p>
flood corridor	<p>A passage way for flood flows including but not limited to bypass systems, channels, levee systems, floodplain easements, culverts, floodwalls, or a combination thereof.</p>
Flood Control System Status Report	<p>A report that will provide an assessment of the status of the facilities included in the State Plan of Flood Control (SPFC) Descriptive Document, identify deficiencies, and make recommendations for improvement. This report will be revised as needed.</p>
flood damages	<p>All damages caused by a flood including physical damage, loss of life, and economic damage.</p> <p>DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008</p>
flood hazard zone	<p>An area subject to flooding that is delineated as either a special hazard area or an area of moderate hazard on an official flood insurance rate map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The identification of flood hazard zones does not imply that areas outside the flood hazard zones, or uses permitted within flood hazard zones, will be free from flooding or flood damage.</p> <p>Government Code Section 65007(d)</p>
flood	<p>The use of comprehensive methods to manage flood flows, providing</p>



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management	multiple benefits in addition to protecting people and property. DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008
flood prone areas	Areas subject to inundation by flooding that are hazardous to development activities.
flood risk	The probability of flooding combined with negative outcomes that could result when flooding occurs.
floodplain	A flat or nearly flat area adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008
floodplain management	A decision-making process whose goal is to achieve appropriate use of the nation's floodplains. Appropriate use is any activity or set of activities that is compatible with the risk to natural resources and human resources. The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to watershed management, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and floodplain management regulations. A Blueprint for Change, Sharing the Challenge: Floodplain Management Into the 21st Century, Report of the Interagency Floodplain Management Review Committee to the Administration Floodplain Management Task Force, Washington, D.C., June 1994
floodway, state-designated	The channel of a stream and that portion of the adjoining flood plain required to reasonably provide for the construction of a project for passage of the design flood including the lands necessary for construction of project levee that are regulated by the Central Valley Protection Board.
Focus Area	The Focus Area for the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan includes all lands currently receiving protection from the facilities of State Plan of Flood Control.
geomorphology, fluvial	Geomorphology is the study of the characteristics, origins, and development of landforms. Fluvial geomorphology is the study of landforms and channel types created by flowing water and the transport of rocks and sediment by water flow.
headcut erosion	A headcut is the sudden change in elevation or knickpoint at the leading edge of a gully.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service



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integrated flood management	<p>An approach to dealing with flood risk that recognizes the interconnection of flood management actions within broader water resources management and land use planning; the value of coordinating across geographic and agency boundaries; the need to evaluate opportunities and potential impacts from a system perspective; and the importance of environmental stewardship and sustainability.</p> <p>DWR, Draft FloodSAFE Strategic Plan, June 2008</p>
interest-based group	<p>A collection of individuals and/or organizations with common interests in the activities and actions anticipated by the CVFPP.</p>
local jurisdiction	<p>Means a city, city and county, or county.</p>
legacy community	<p>A rural community that is registered as a Historic District by either a state or federal entity.</p>
Levee Flood Protection Zone	<p>An area that is protected, as determined by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board or the Department of Water Resources, by a levee that is part of the facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control, as defined under Section 5096.805 of the Public Resources Code.</p> <p>Government Code Section 65300.2(b)</p>
Moderate Flood Hazard Area	<p>Flood hazard area, as identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), labeled Zone B or Zone X (shaded), are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2% annual chance or a 500-year flood.</p> <p>Federal Emergency Management Agency, http://www.fema.gov/, accessed June 2009</p>
neotropical migratory bird	<p>Refers to migratory birds from the neotropic ecozone that includes the Mexican lowlands, Central and South America, the Caribbean islands and southern Florida.</p>
non-project levee	<p>Any levee that is <u>not</u> part of the State-federal flood protection system (WC 9602(c)). Non- Project levees are typically privately owned or under the authority of a local levee district.</p>
non-urbanized area	<p>A developed area or an area outside a developed area in which there are fewer than 10,000 residents.</p> <p>Government Code 65007(e)</p>
project levee	<p>Any levee that is part of the State-federal flood protection system.</p>

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Water Code 9602(c)

partner	Individuals, organizations and/or agencies with direct responsibilities for activities and actions anticipated by the CVFPP.
Planning Area	The Planning Area for the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan is comprised of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Watersheds as established by the Watershed Boundary Dataset from the National Resources Conservation Service, the United States Department of Agriculture.
public safety	Involves the prevention of and protection from events that could endanger the safety of the general public from significant danger, injury/harm, or damage, such as natural and man-made disasters.
public safety infrastructure	Infrastructure necessary to respond to a flood emergency, including, but not limited to, street and highway evacuation routes, public utilities necessary for public health and safety, including drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities, and hospitals. California Water Code Section 9602
riparian area	Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and are distinguished by gradients in biophysical conditions, ecological processes, and biota. They are areas through which surface and subsurface hydrology connect water bodies with their adjacent uplands. They include those portions of terrestrial ecosystems that significantly influence exchanges of energy and matter with aquatic ecosystems (i.e., a zone of influence). Riparian areas are adjacent to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines.
rural community	A city, town, or settlement outside of urban and urbanizing areas with expected population less than 10,000 within the next ten years.
Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage (SSJD) District	Comprises more than 1.9 million acres in the Central Valley generally along and adjacent to the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. SSJD District was created in 1913 by the California Legislature to allow survey work and the collection of data of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and tributaries to prepare a report to the Central Valley Flood Protection Board to further the Board's plans for controlling the floodwaters of the rivers, improve and preserve navigation, and the reclamation and protection of the lands that are susceptible to overflow from those rivers and their tributaries. The



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District's management and control is vested in the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, and according to the Statute, the District can "acquire, own, hold, use, and enjoy any and all properties necessary for the purposes of the District."

Central Valley Flood Protection Board,
<http://www.cvfpb.ca.gov/>, accessed June 2009

Sacramento-San Joaquin River Flood Management System

The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Flood Management System comprises all of the following: (a) The facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control as that plan may be amended by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board; (b) Any existing dam, levee, or other flood management facility that is not part of the State Plan of Flood Control if the board determines, upon recommendation of the department, that the facility does one or more of the following: (1) Provides significant systemwide benefits for managing flood risks within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley. (2) Includes project levees that protect a contiguous urban area of 10,000 or more residents within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley.

Water Code Section 9602 and 9611

Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley

Lands in the bed or along or near the banks of the Sacramento River or San Joaquin River, or their tributaries or connected therewith, or upon any land adjacent thereto, or within the overflow basins thereof, or upon land susceptible to overflow there from. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley does not include lands lying within the Tulare Lake basin, including the Kings River.

Government Code Section 65007(g)

Special Flood Hazard Area

Flood hazard area identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1% annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30.

Federal Emergency Management Agency,
<http://www.fema.gov/>, accessed June 2009

State Plan of Flood Control

The State and federal flood control works, lands, programs, plans, policies, conditions, and mode of maintenance and operations of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project, in specific flood control projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River watershed, and in other areas that the state has provided assurances to the federal

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government to operate and maintain flood project facilities. These facilities include approximately 1,600 miles of levees in the Central Valley. The SPFC Descriptive Document will inventory and describe this system and its operation.

CVFMP Program Fact Sheet and California Public Resources Code Section 5096.805

sustainability	A project is “sustainable” when it is socially, environmentally, and financially feasible for an enduring period.
upgrade of a project levee	Installing a levee underseepage control system, increasing the height or bulk of a levee, installing a slurry wall or sheet pile into the levee, rebuilding a levee because of internal geotechnical flaws, or adding a stability berm. Notwithstanding the above definition, an upgrade of a project levee does not include any action undertaken on an emergency basis. California Water Code Section 9651(h)
urban area ⁱ	A developed area in which there are 10,000 residents or more. Government Code Section 65007 (i)
urbanizing area	A developed area or an area outside a developed area that is planned or anticipated to have 10,000 residents or more within the next 10 years. Government Code Section 65007 (j)
urban level of flood protection	Level of protection that is necessary to withstand flooding that has a 1-in-200 chance of occurring in any given year using criteria consistent with, or developed by, the Department of Water Resources. Government Code Section 65007(k) and Water Code Section 9602(i)

ⁱ “Urban Area” is also defined in the California Public Resources Code Section 5096.805 (k) as “any contiguous area in which more than 10,000 residents are protected by project levees.”